281

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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From the Pennsylvania Herald.

THE TIMES,

A PANEGERIC.

HAIL! happy times, when fpeculators weep,
And, undifturb'd, inactive lawyers fleep.
Hail! happy times, when from the unbolted door
The villain turns, and forays to rob no more!
Hail happy times, when even Jew-Brokers fail!
Not prey upon the public—but in jail!
Hail! happy times, when, as in days of yore,
We all alike are rich, alike are poor!
When fordid avarice boafts no more his hoard,
Nor full-fed luxury loads the tempting board;
When vanity no more excites difguft,
And pride herfelf is levell'd with the duft!

Satire, avaunt! To Europe's realms repair,
And lafh her faithlefs fons, and painted fair.
The pointed fury let her ftate inveft
And ftretcher venal prieft for courtly veft,
Who mix with pure religion worldly leaven,
And call their kings the delegates of Heaven.
Beneath thy fury let the fycophants groan,
Nor fpare each Lama, lazing on his throne,
Wrapt in the cumbrous majefty of ftate,
Whofe nod is honor, and whofe frown is fate.
The penfion'd writers, (Venus is our own,
Who props a bank, although he fcorn'd a throne,
And, fhould his breaft with juft refentment burn,
Would fcorn a bank, and prop a throne in turn,
And, if both throne and bank reject the fob,
Would damn them both, and idolize the mob;
And, if all three fhould fcorn the honeft fellow,
For Daniel Shays and liberty would bellow)
Thefe miferants, fatire, lafh, nor dare to hint,
That we from int'reft fpeak, or write, or print.

Satire! withdraw from Europe's tainted courts;
Nor deign to vifit her deferted ports:
Behold her veffels moulder'ring or decay'd,
Whilft induftry weeps o'er expiring trade.
Her merchants, once, for probity renown'd,
Difdain to pay one penny in the pound,
And, leaving their exhaufted countries, many
Repair to thefe bleft fhores to feek that penny.
By coming hither Shylock prov'd his fenfe,
And none but fools can laugh at his expence,
Who labour'd for the ftate without reward,
The fifth wheel to a ftow man upon record.

Come, Panegyric! to our cits and fwains,
Record our future bliffs, in flowing ftrains;
And tell each fimple, rough, laborious fool;
The well born and the rich alone fhall rule.
But fhould this bofom fwell with party pride,
She bim the fchedule fairly ratified,
And be their names recorded in his mind,
Who boldly dictated, or humbly fign'd.

Next to our merchants' longing eyes difplay,
Commerce exulting on the wathy way;
Tell the—, the lofs of credit, credit brings,
As the young phoenix from the dead one fprings,
And prove, beyond the power of refutation,
That luxury becomes an infant nation.

Nor let our merchants boaft the palm of wit;
If they bite others, they in turn are bit;
Link following link, the chain of fraud extends,
Connecting knaves and fools, and foes and friends:
Should the laft knave prove moderately lucky,
He fhines a fopping merchant—in Kentucky.

Florio, by many thought a harmlefs man,
Expert to chufe a filk, or flirt a fan,
Skill'd is that happy chat, which charms the fair,
Grin his laugh, and humour in his air;
Unwife to rifque by bold exploits his neck,
Nor too fqueamifh for an artful fpec;
Active to gain, and diligent to fave,
Florio turns out a moft accomplifh'd knave.
The friend who on his honefty prefum'd,
And hoary age, by him to want are doom'd.
Poffeff'd of every bafe unmanly art,
A brazen front, an adamantine heart.
Hard to the poor and to the proud a flave,
Bold to the weak, and humble to the brave,
Him, at their feafts, our men of tafte require,
And coxcombs imitate, and belles admire;

Ye humble fons of decency retreat!
Ventofus comes, renown'd, for many a feat,
Who, in his enterprifes ftaunch and hearty,
Full often damns himfelf, to fave his party,
Since the firft Brutus for a king made fport,
(From policy the zany of a court)
Who can deny that man is free and brave,
Who glories in the trappings of a flave,
Ready to ape the willow, or the crab,
His heart replete with lye, his head with fmoke.
Diftus, proceed!—Encreafe thy apple ftore;
The venal crowds are ready to adore;
Inferior Levites, by Ventofus aw'd,
Shall hail thee patron, martyr, Saviour, God!
And what bold heretic will dare refift
The golden idol, and the brazen prieft?

Hafte, panegeric! and in glowing rhymes,
Record the ne plus ultra of our times
And tell th' admiring world, a modern dame
Hipparcha far excells, in want of fhame;
The Roman fire his infan'd daughter flew;
So fierce the dead, we fcarcely think it true.
Now fire and daughter to the world proclaim,
By prudence urg'd, a painted, blafted name.
Awe'd by the noble horror of the tale,
Bench, jury, furgeon, advocates, turn'd pale;
The mighty devotees of Venus blufh'd,
And ribaldry in wonder loft, was hufh'd!

Hafte panegeric, hafte! Our country calls,
And vifit Themis in her facred walls:
No honeft man in forrow e'er went hence,
Or dreads that puzzle of law will wrong difpence.
Falfehoods in drowfy declamation creep;
Bold truths muft rouze the jury—or they fleep;
And they judge rightly who this maxim hold,
Boldnefs is truth—for truth is ever bold.
Even he * who check'd proud Philip in his fury,
Muft yield to him, who boldly checks a jury;
And he † whofe trunkleis head and hands on high,
Drew pity's tears from every Roman eye.
To him muft yield the palm for found and fenfe,
Whofe brainleis trunk yields pondrous eloquence:
In days of yore thus from the hollow oak,
Solemn and deep, Dodona's pleaders fpoke.
See! where in graceful attitude he ftands,
How clear his head, and O! how clean his hands:
Ye people hear this oracle of law,
Who having help'd to make it, finds the flaw;
Who folves his riddles to each gaping dunce,
And fhines a fphinx and Oedipus at once!

* Demofthenes.
† Cicero.

State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

ON Wednefday laft Mr. Whitehill preſented ſeveral petitions from 750 inhabitants of Cumberland county, praying, for the reaſons therein ſpecified, that the propoſed conſtitution ſhould not be adopted without amendments, and particularly without a bill of rights. The petitions being read from the chair, Mr. M'Kean ſaid, that he was ſorry that at this ſtage of the buſineſs ſo improper an attempt ſhould be made. He repeated, that the duty of the convention was circumſcribed to the adoption or rejection of the propoſed plan, and ſuch had certainly been the ſenſe of the members when it was agreed that only one queſtion could be taken on the important ſubject before us. He hoped, therefore, that the petitions would not be attended to. Mr. Whitehill then read, and offered as the ground of a motion for adjourning to ſome remote day, the conſideration of the following articles, which he ſaid, might either be taken, collectively, as a bill of rights, or ſeparately, as amendments to the general form of government propoſed.

1. The rights of conſcience ſhall be held inviolable, and neither the legiſlative, executive, nor judicial powers of the United States, ſhall have authority to alter, abrogate, or infringe, any part of the conſtitutions of the ſeveral ſtates, which provide for the preſervation of liberty in matters of religion.

2. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, trial by jury ſhall remain as heretofore, as well in the federal courts, as in thoſe of the ſeveral ſtates.

3. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions, a man has a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, as well in the federal courts, as in thoſe of the ſeveral ſtates; to be heard by himſelf or his counſel; to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favor, and a ſpeedy trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent, he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; that no man can be deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

4. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel or unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

5. That warrants unſupported by evidence, whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commmanded or reſtrained to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are grievous and oppreſſive, and that no warrants be granted either by the magiſtrates of the federal government or others.

6. That the people have a right to the freedom of ſpeech, of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments, therefore, the freedom of the preſs ſhall not be reſtrained by any law of the United States.

7. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themſelves and their own ſtate, or the United States, or for the purpoſe of killing game; and no law ſhall be paſſed for diſarming the people or any of them, unleſs for crimes committed, or real danger of public injury from individuals; and as ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up: and that the military ſhall be kept under ſtrict ſubordination to and be governed by the civil power.

8. That the inhabitants of the ſeveral ſtates ſhall have liberty to fowl and hunt in ſeaſonable times, on the lands they hold, and on all other lands in the United States not incloſed, and in like manner to fiſh and in all navigable waters, and others not private property, without being reſtrained therein by any laws to be paſſed by the legiſlature of the United States.

9. That no law ſhall be paſſed to reſtrain the legiſlatures of the different ſtates from enacting laws for impoſing taxes, except impoſts and duties on goods exported and imported, and poſtage on letters ſhall be levied by authority of Congreſs.

10. That elections ſhall remain free, that the houſe of repreſentatives be properly increaſed in number, and that the ſeveral ſtates ſhall have power to regulate the elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, without being controul'd either directly or indirectly by any interference on the part of Congreſs, and that elections for repreſentatives be annual.

11. That the power of organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia, [the manner of diſciplining the militia to be preſcribed by Congreſs] remain with the individual ſtates, and that Congreſs ſhall not have authority to call or march any of their citizens out of their own ſtate, without the conſent of ſuch ſtate, and for ſuch length of time only as ſuch ſtate ſhall agree.

12. That the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers be kept ſeparate, and to this end, that a conſtitutional council be appointed to adviſe and aſſiſt the preſident, who ſhall be reſponſible for the advice they give; hereby the ſenators would be relieved from almoſt conſtant attendance, and alſo that the the judges be made completely independent.

13. That no treaties which ſhall be directly oppoſed to the exiſting laws of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall be valid until ſuch laws ſhall be repealed or made conformable to ſuch treaty, neither ſhall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the

conſtitution of the United States, or the conſtitutions of the individual ſtates.

14. That the judiciary power of the United States ſhall be confined to caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, to caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party, to controverſies between two or more ſtates; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof and foreign ſtates, and in criminal caſes, to ſuch only as are expreſſly enumerated in the conſtitution, and that the United States in congreſs aſſembled, ſhall not have power to enact laws, which ſhall alter the laws of deſcents and diſtributions of the effects of deceaſed perſons, the title of lands or goods, or the regulation of contracts in the individual ſtates.

15. That the ſovereignty; freedom and independency of the ſeveral ſtates ſhall be retained, and every power juriſdiction and right which is not by this conſtitution expreſſly delegated to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Some confuſion aroſe on theſe articles being preſented to the chair, objections were made by the majority to their being officially read, and, at laſt, Mr. Wilſon deſired that the intended motion might be reduced to writing, in order to aſcertain it's nature and extent. Accordingly, Mr. Whitehill drew it up, and it was read from the chair in the following manner.

"That this convention do adjourn to the day of next, then to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in order that the propoſitions for amending the propoſed conſtitution may be conſidered by the people of this ſtate: that we may have an opportunity of knowing what amendments or alterations may be propoſed by other ſtates, and that theſe propoſitions, together with ſuch other amendments as may be propoſed by other ſtates may be offered to Congreſs, and taken into conſideration by the United States, before the propoſed conſtitution ſhall be finally ratified."

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Wilſon, and ſupported by Mr. Smilie. The queſtion being taken on the motion, there appeared for it, 23, againſt it 46.

The great and concluſive queſtion was then taken, that "This Convention do aſſent to and ratify the propoſed plan of federal government, agreed to, and recommended by the late federal convention?" when the ſame diviſion took place, and the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Chambers, were as follow:

YEAS,	YEAS.
George Lattimer	John Hubley
Benjamin Rush,	Jaſper Yates
Hilary Baker	Henry Slagle
James Wilſon	Thomas Campbell
Thomas M'Kean	Thomas Hartley
William M'Pherſon	David Grier
John Hunn	John Black
George Gray	Benjamin Pedan
Samuel Aſhmead	John Arndt
Enoch Edwards	Stephen Balliott
Henry Wynkoop	Joſeph Horſefield
John Barclay	David Deſhler
Thomas Yardley	William Wilſon
Abraham Stout	John Boyd
Thomas Bull	Thomas Scott
Anthony Wayne	John Nevill
William Gibbons	John Alliſon
Richard Downing	Jonathan Roberts
Thomas Cheyney	John Richards
John Hannum	F. A. Muhlenberg
Stephen Chambers	James Morris
Robert Coleman	Timothy Pickering
Sebaſtien Graff	Benjamin Elliott
NAYS,	NAYS.
John Whitehill	William Findley
John Harris	John Baird
John Reynolds	William Todd
Robt. Whitehill	James Marſhel
Jonathan Hoge	James Edgar
Nicholas Lutz	Nathaniel Breading
John Ludwig	John Smilie
Abraham Lincoln	Richard Baird
John Biſhop	William Brown
Joſeph Heiſter	Adam Orth
Jamea Martin	John Andre Hannah
Joſeph Powell	

Pittſburgh, December 29.

The waggon by which the printers expect to receive their ſtock of paper for the winter, having detained longer than they expected, has again obliged them to diminiſh the ſize of their paper. The deficiency will be made up to our ſubſcribers at the end of the year.

MARRIED.] On Thurſday laſt, Mr. Galbraith Patterſon, to the amiable Miſs Kitty Thompſon, daughter of General Thompſon.

ALL perſons indebted to Blaine, Wilkins, & Co. are requeſted to attend the immediate ſettlement of their accounts, otherwiſe ſuits will commence againſt them. Thoſe who ſettle and give bonds upon intereſt will be indulged until the firſt of May next, a neglect of which will oblige us to take meaſures which will be very diſagreeble to us and expenſive to them. The great deficiency in payments to the ſtore and the preſent ſcarcity of cash obliges us to declare that no further credit will be given, therefore hope our cuſtomers will not be offended.

BLAIN, WILKINS, & Co.

We continue to ſell goods on the loweſt terms for cash or country produce.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

Gregg & Barker,

WATCH MAKERS & GOLD & SILVER SMITHS.

HAVE removed their ſhop to Fourth-ſtreet, near Mr. John Wilkins ſtore, where they continue to carry on their buſineſs in all its various branches. The higheſt price is given for old gold and ſilver.

They have a quantity of Paſchall's Golden Drops for ſale; theſe drops are prepared by Dr. Paſchall of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, where they are held in the higheſt eſteem by the generality of the people in that part of the country.

Their good effects in many inſtances may be known by applying as above.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 9, 1787.

Hanna's town, Oct. 25, 1787.

To the tavernkeepers in the county of Weſtmoreland,

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have not taken out licences for the preſent year, that unleſs they apply and take them before Tueſday in next court, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of returning their names and place of abode to the attorney general, that bills may be preferred againſt them without diſtinction. After giving this public notice, I hope no perſon will be diſpleaſed if indictments ſhould be preferred againſt them.

Michael Huffnagle.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in the night of the 19th Nov. a dark iron gray horſe, 9 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock I. A. ihod all round, about 14 hands and a half high, trots and paces. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber and apprehend the thief, or two dollars for either,

JAMES STEWART,

living on White Pine run, Weſtmoreland County.

Nov. 27.

N. B. A certain George Thompſon is the perſon ſuſpected of taking the horſe, as he left the neighbourhood at the time the horſe was miſſing; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age, and has fair hair.

German Almanacs, for the Year 1788,

May be had at the printing-office, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle one.

FROM the importunity of friends and thoſe who would wiſh to have lots and begin immediately to build thereon, the proprietors are induced to have the town laid out much ſooner than was firſt propoſed.

Elizabeth-Town

On the Monongahela (formerly the New-Store) is now regularly laid out into lots of 60 by 120 feet, with ſundry out-lots of nearly the ſame dimenſions, a draft of the ſame may be ſeen with the proprietors at Pittſburgh, or the tenant on the ground.

Conditions to be obſerved, are, 1ſt, on each of the twenty lots given, an houſe muſt be built either of log, frame, brick or ſtone 18 by 22 feet, one ſtory and an half high, the ſame muſt be erected within one year and an half from the delivery of the deeds, or the lots forfeited. 2dly. All the lots will be ſold at three pounds each, except the corner lots; they are to be ſold at three pounds ten ſhillings ſpecie, reſerving only an annual quit rent of three ſhillings and nine-pence, ſpecie. And for the encouragement of the firſt 20 purchaſers who build within the time before limited, an out lot will be given to each, adjoining the town of the ſame ſize of the town lots: and to prevent a monopoly, not more than two lots will be ſold to any one perſon.

Payment for ſaid lots will be received either in cash or country produce at market price, on delivery of the deeds; by

BAYARD & M'KAY.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, ſituate on Saltwickly creek in Weſtmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted griſt and ſaw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and ſtill houſe; it is a good place for a tavern or ſtore, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittſburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greenſburgh. Likewiſe one other plantation in the ſame county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the firſt rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling houſe and ſtill houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes, it is well ſituate for public buſineſs or tranſporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittſburgh, which is 15 miles diſtant, to Waſhington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Alſo ſeveral other tracts, ſome improved and ſome unimproved. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES PERRY.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber about the 15th of May, living near the Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting houſe on Buffalo waters, a bay Mare [illegible] hands high, ſeven or eight years old, no brand nor ear mark, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare [illegible] owner may get her again, ſhall receive [illegible] Reward and reaſonable charges paid by

SAMUEL [illegible]

Dec. 15.